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(54) **CHEMICAL SENSORS WITH CONSISTENT
SENSOR SURFACE AREAS**

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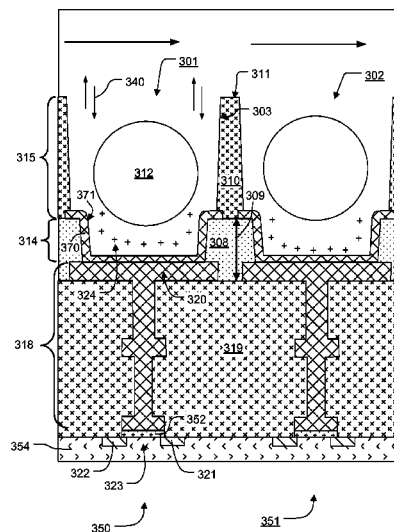
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In one embodiment, a chemical sensor is described. The
chemical sensor includes a chemically-sensitive field effect
transistor including a floating gate conductor having an upper
surface. A material defines an opening extending to the upper
surface of the floating gate conductor. The material comprises
a first dielectric underlying a second dielectric. A conductive
element contacts the upper surface of the floating gate con-
ductor and extends a distance along a sidewall of the opening,
the distance defined by a thickness of the first dielectric.

19 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



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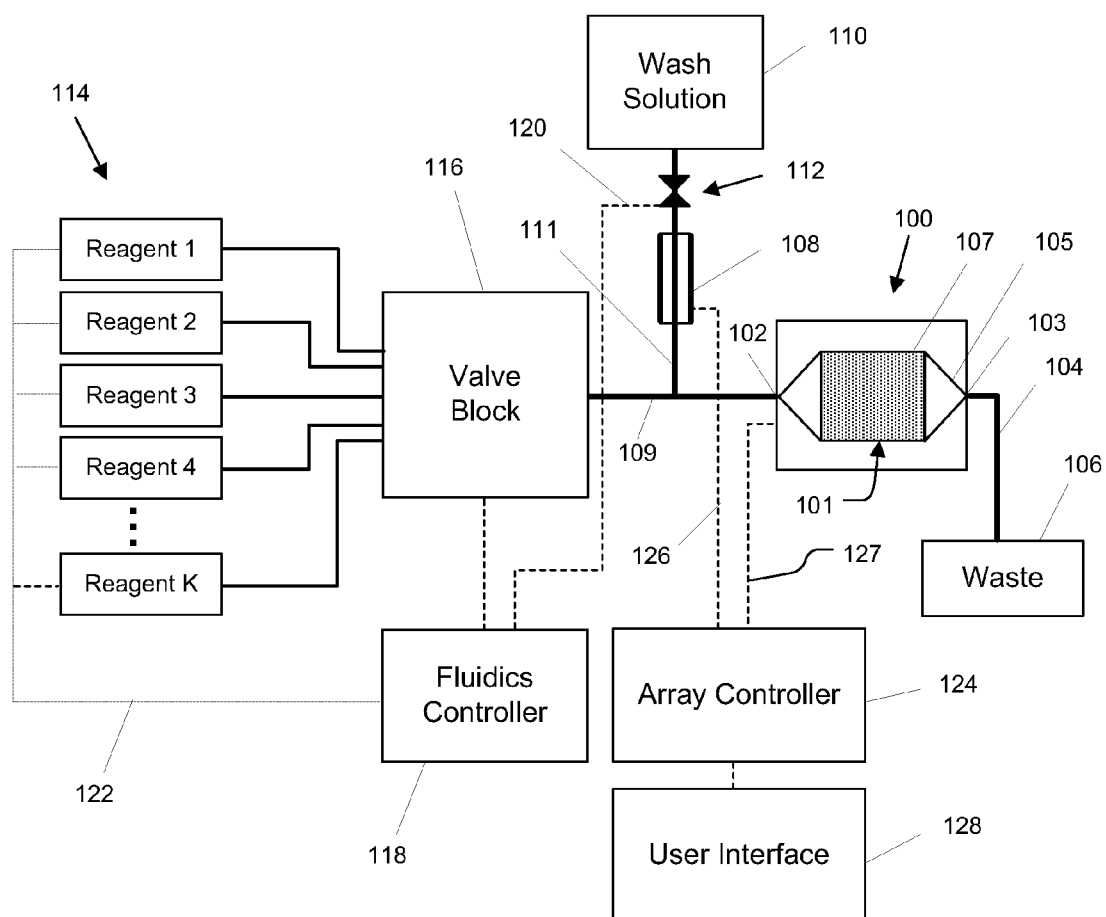


FIG. 1

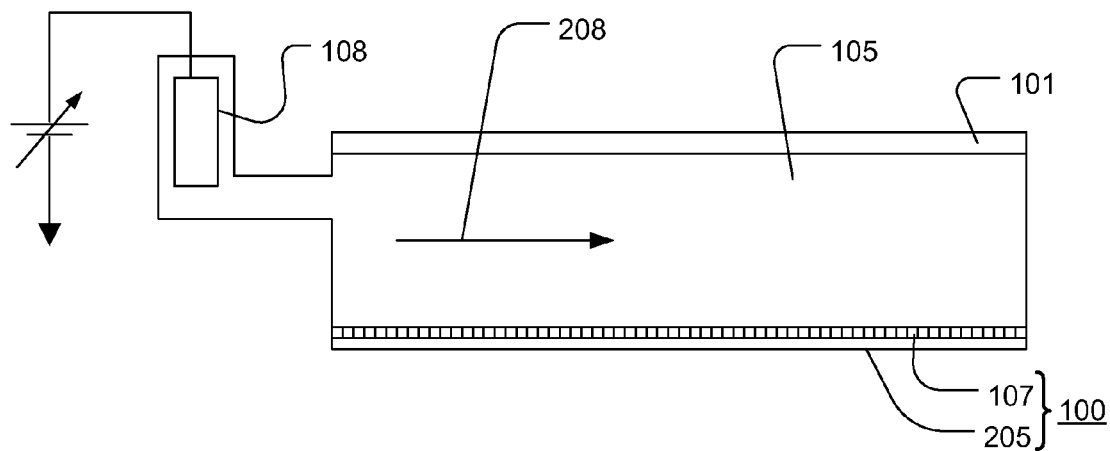


FIG. 2

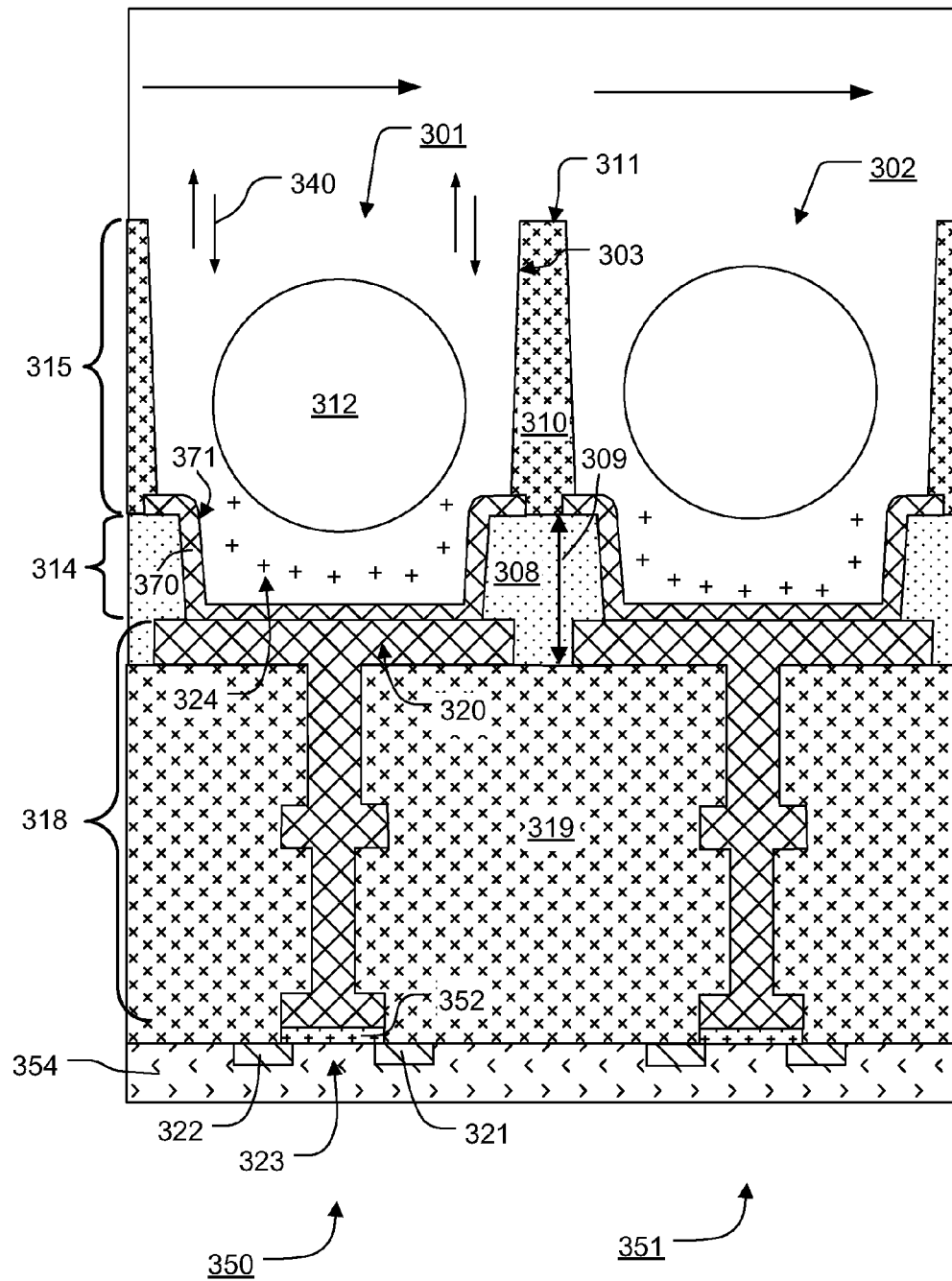


FIG. 3

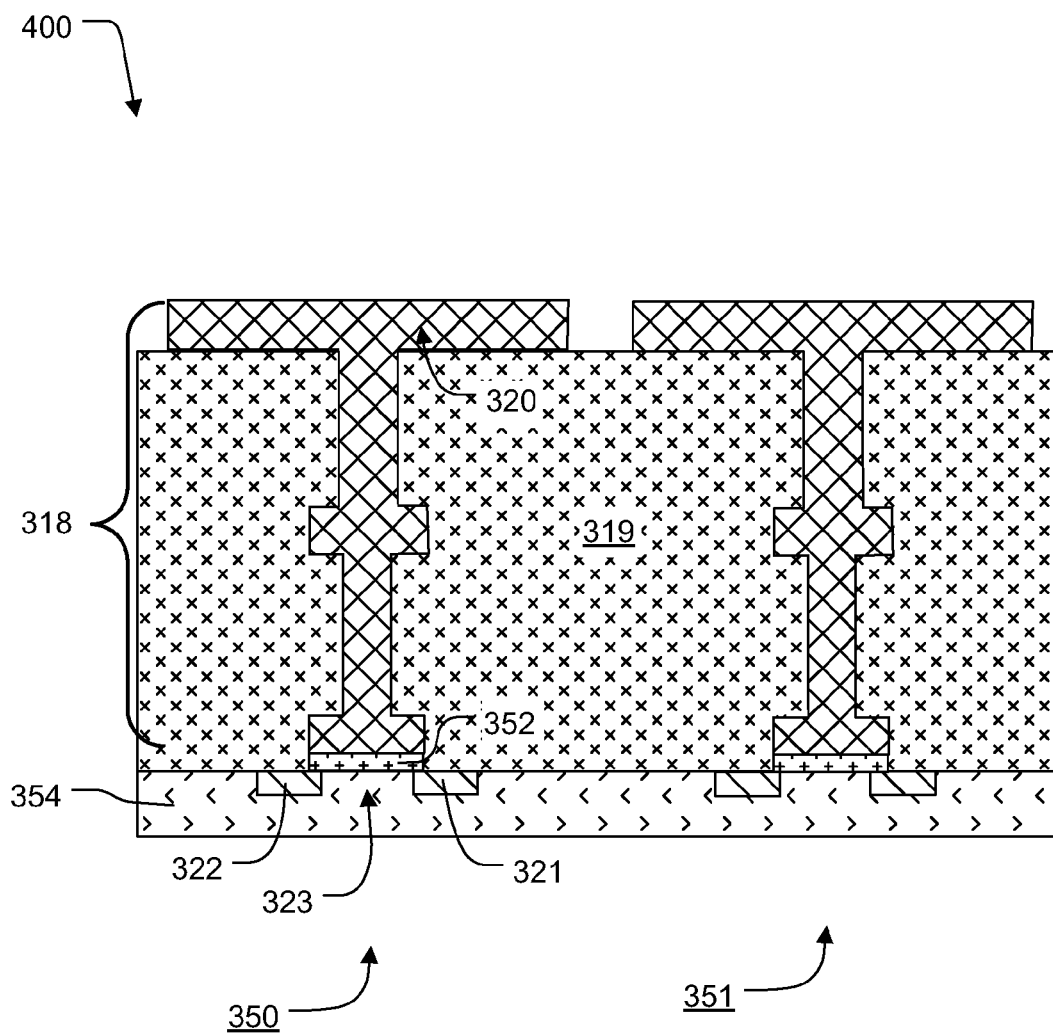


FIG. 4

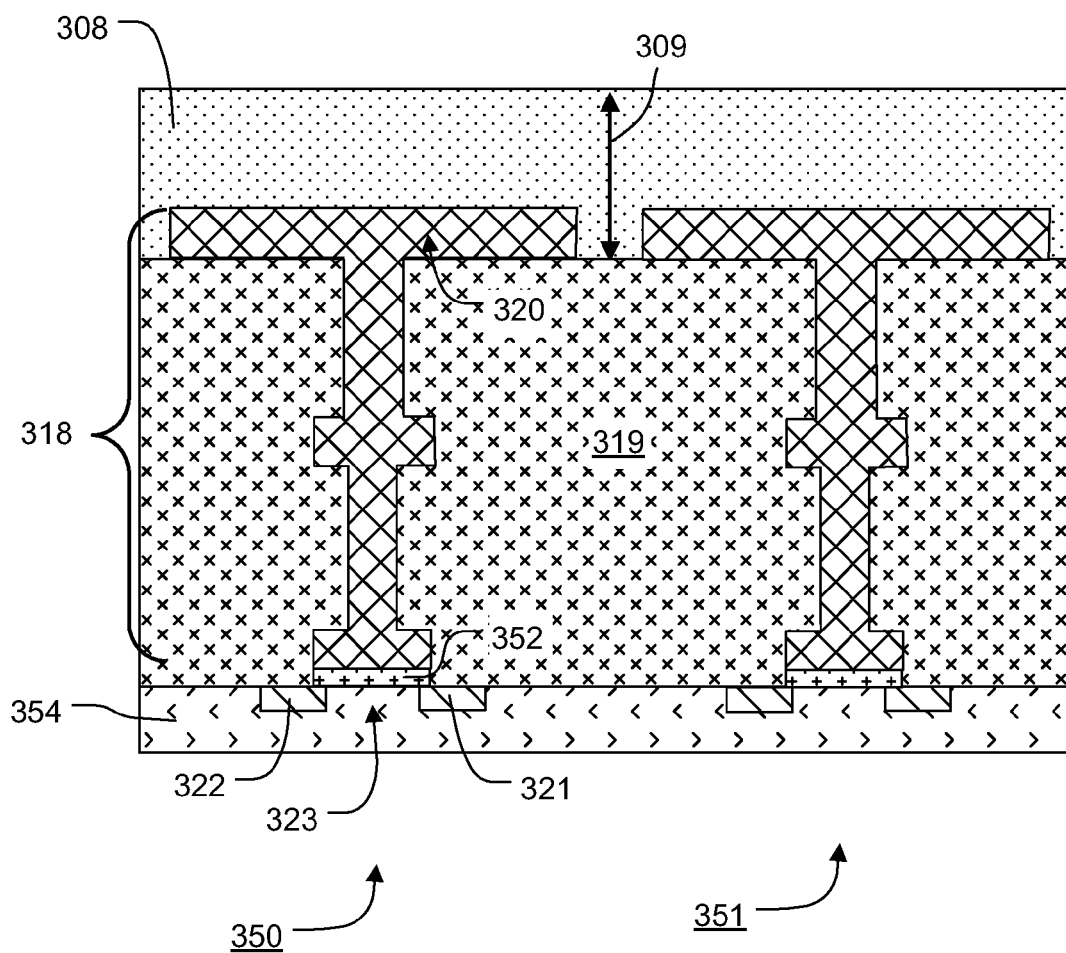


FIG. 5

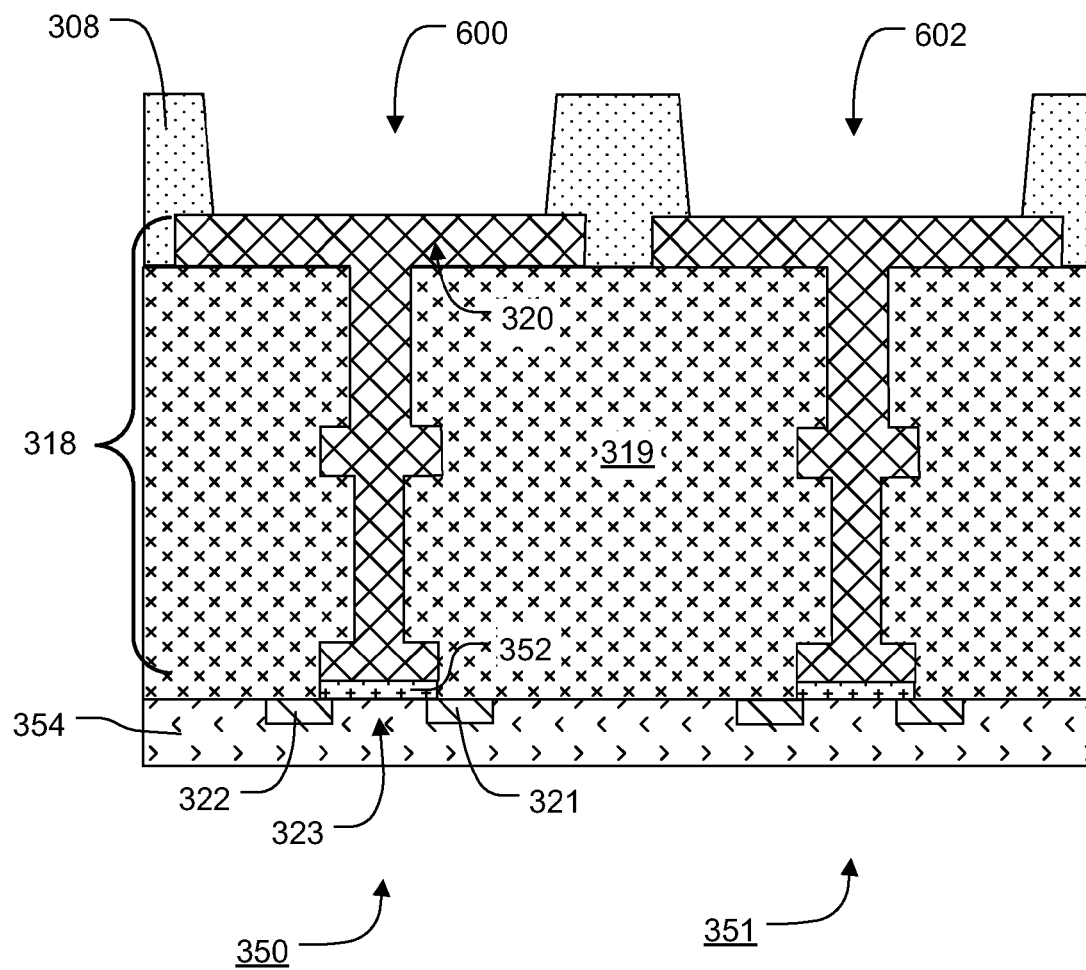


FIG. 6

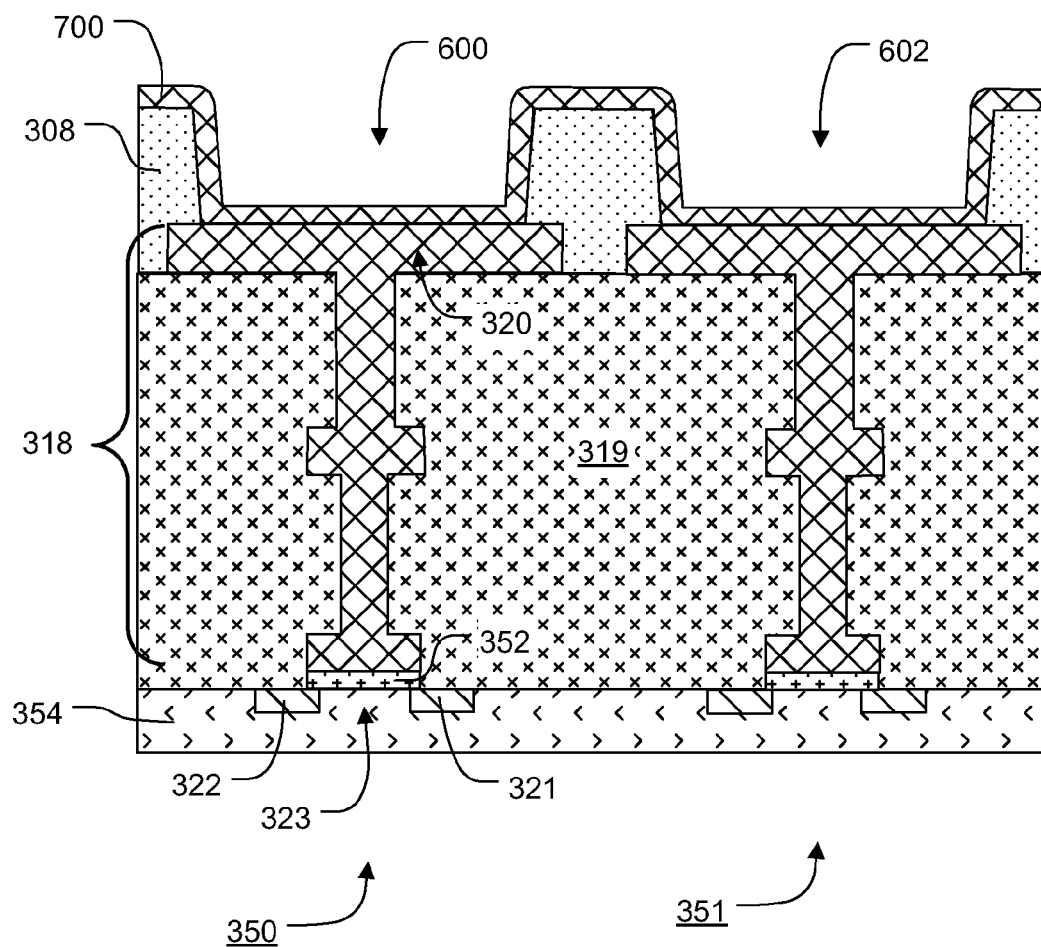


FIG. 7

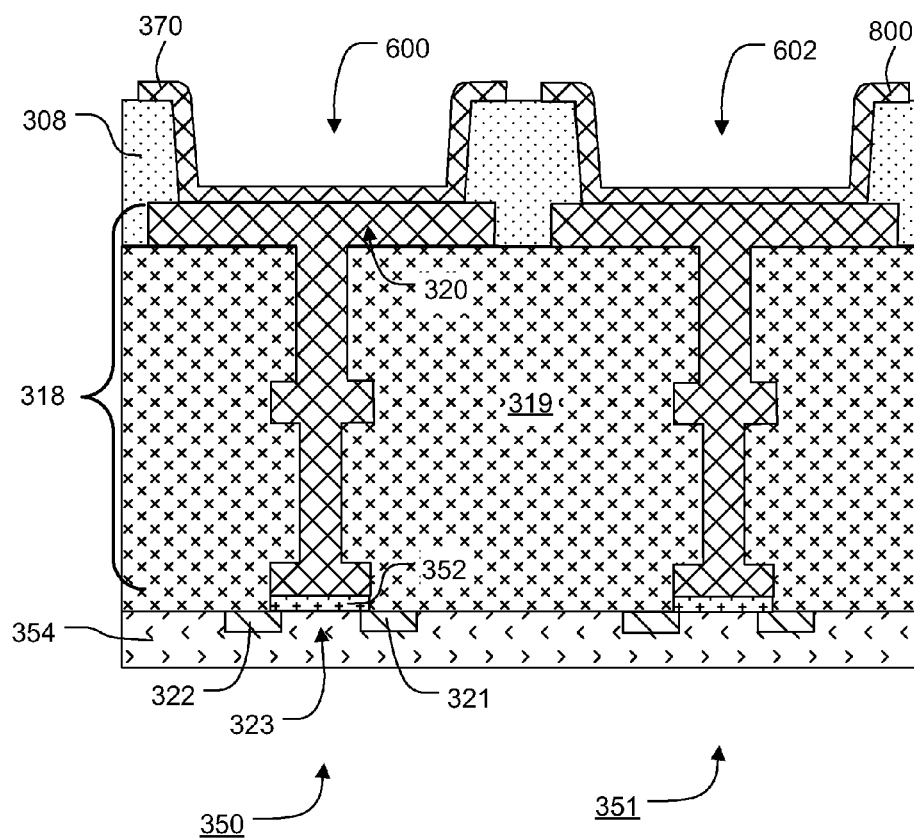


FIG. 8

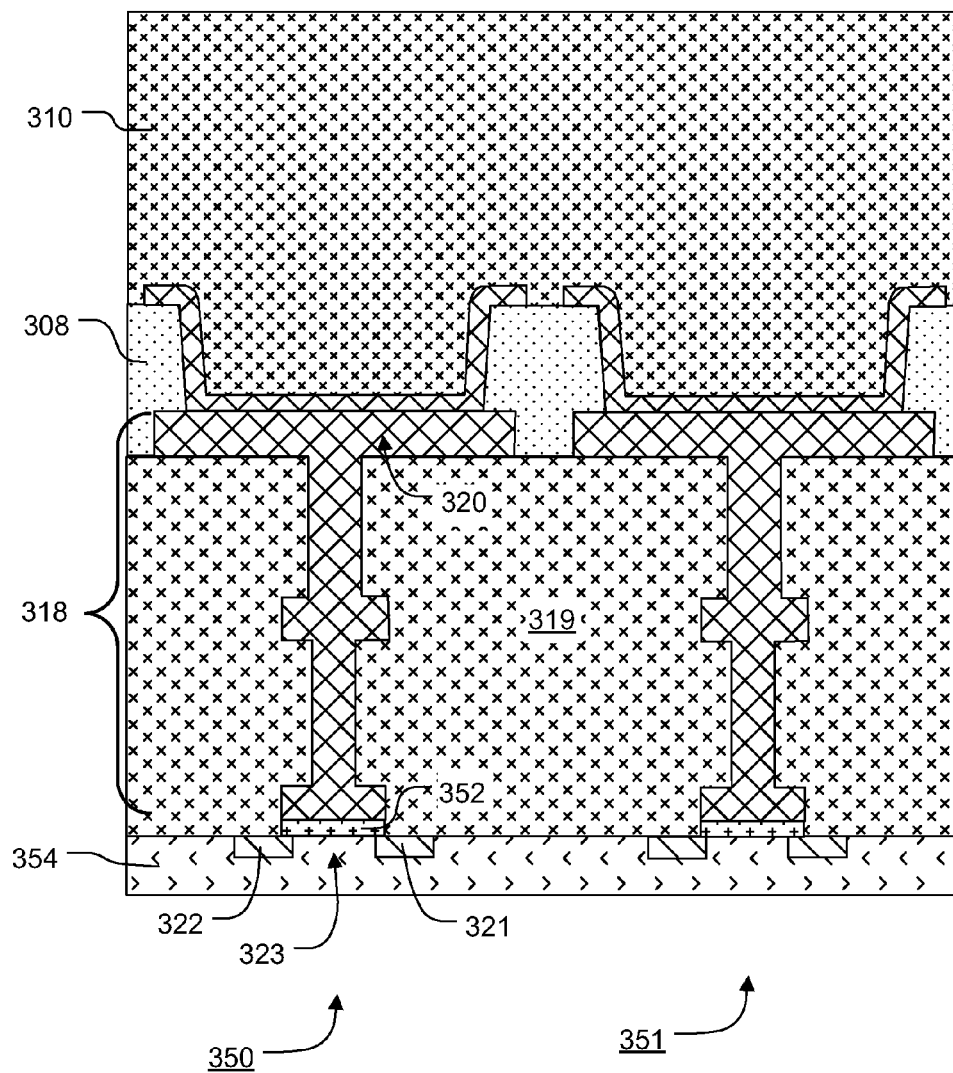


FIG. 9

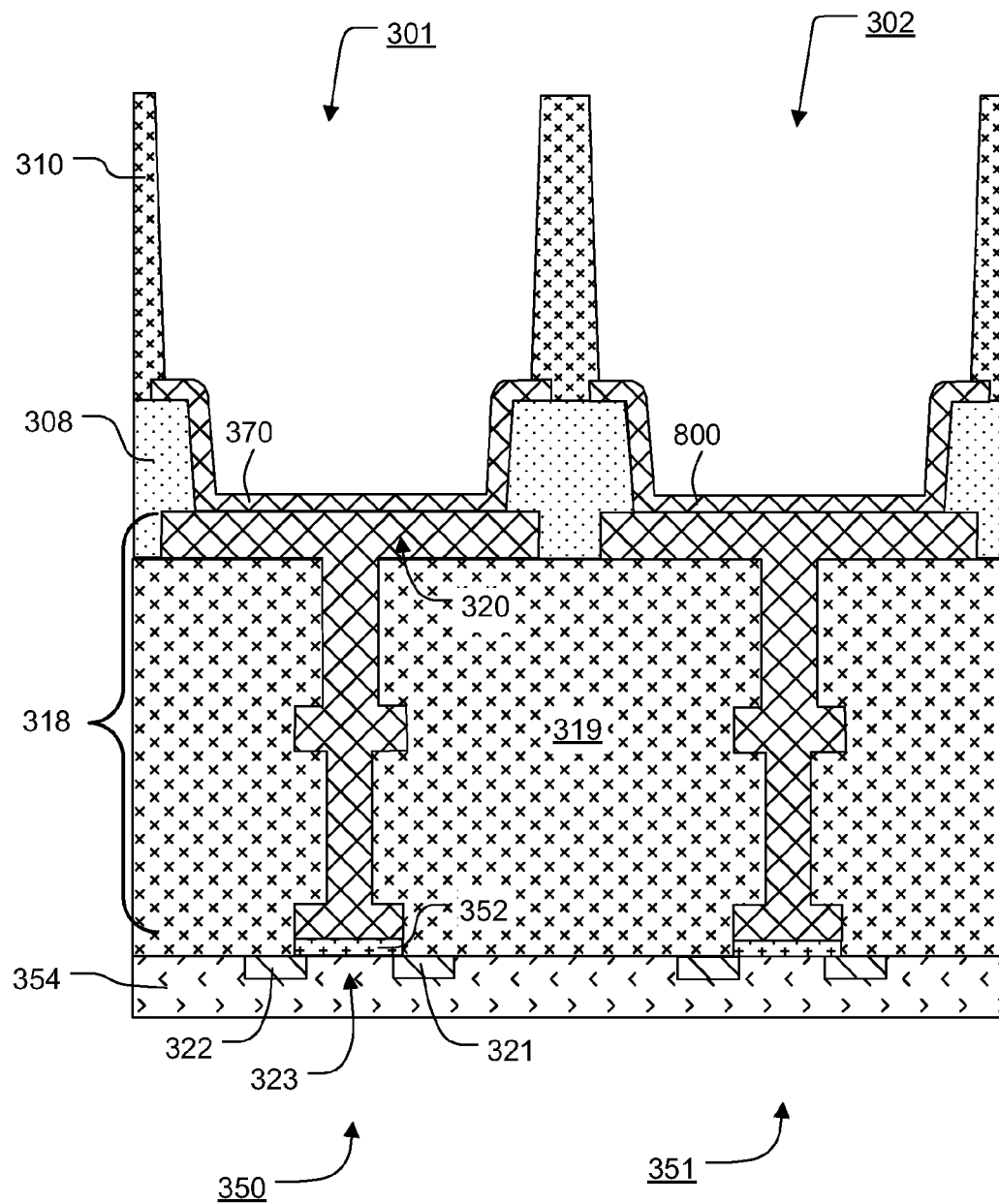


FIG. 10

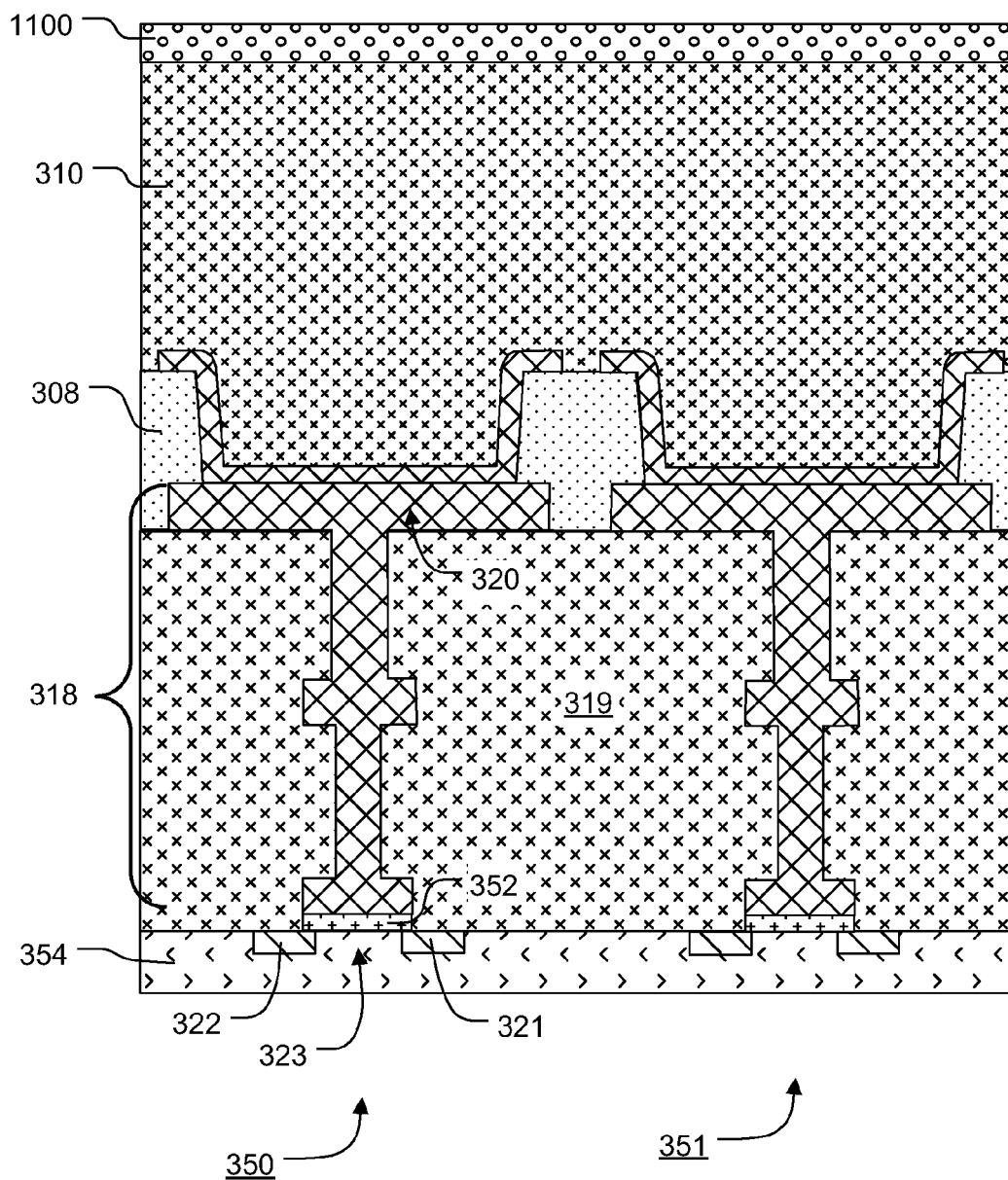


FIG. 11

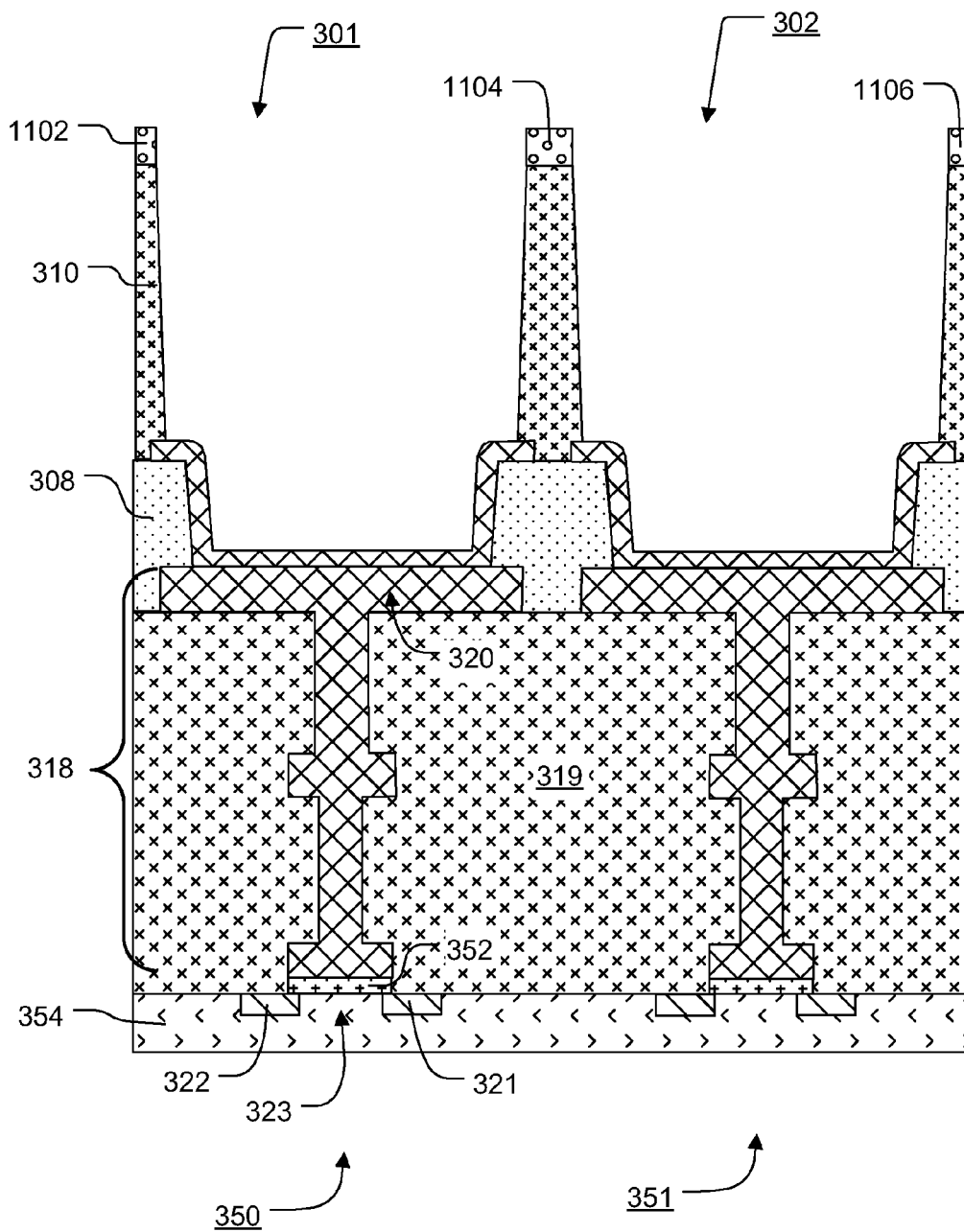


FIG. 12

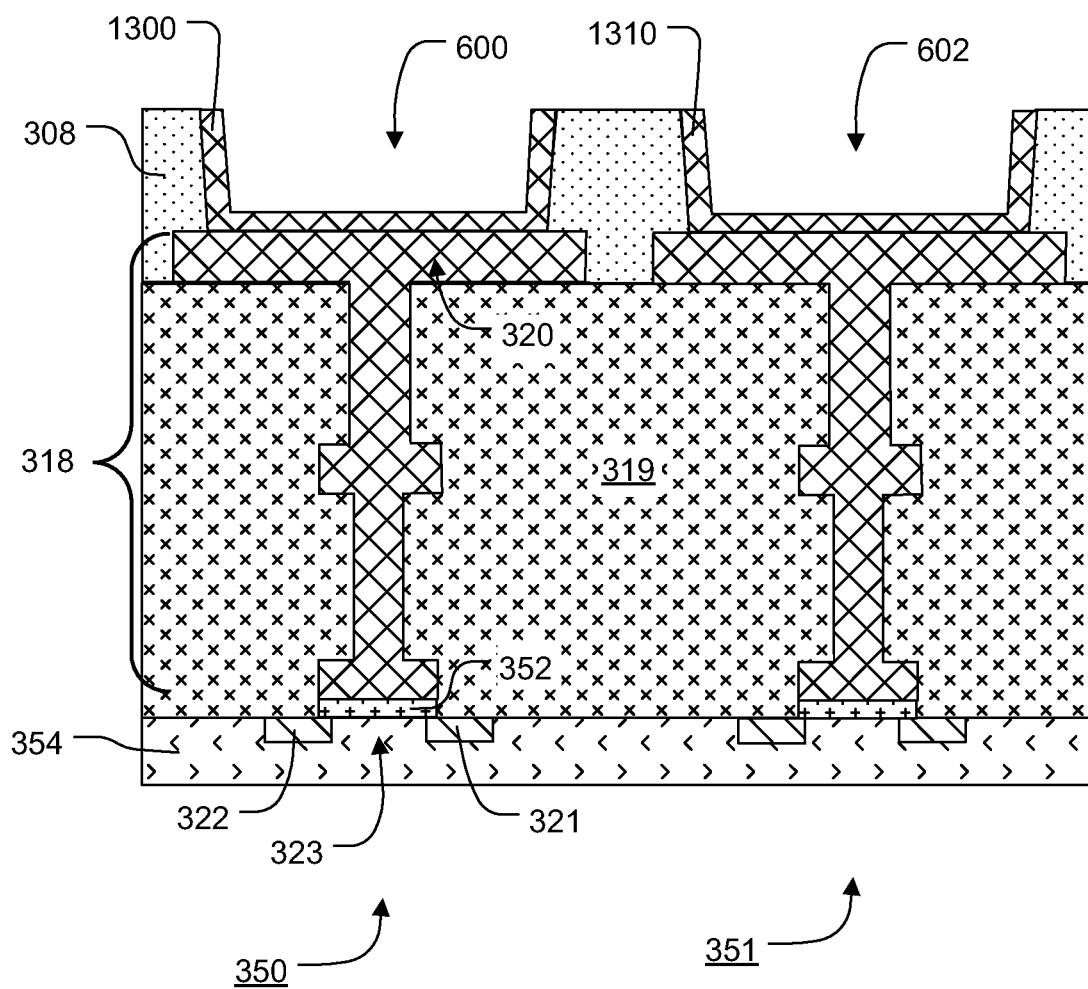


FIG. 13

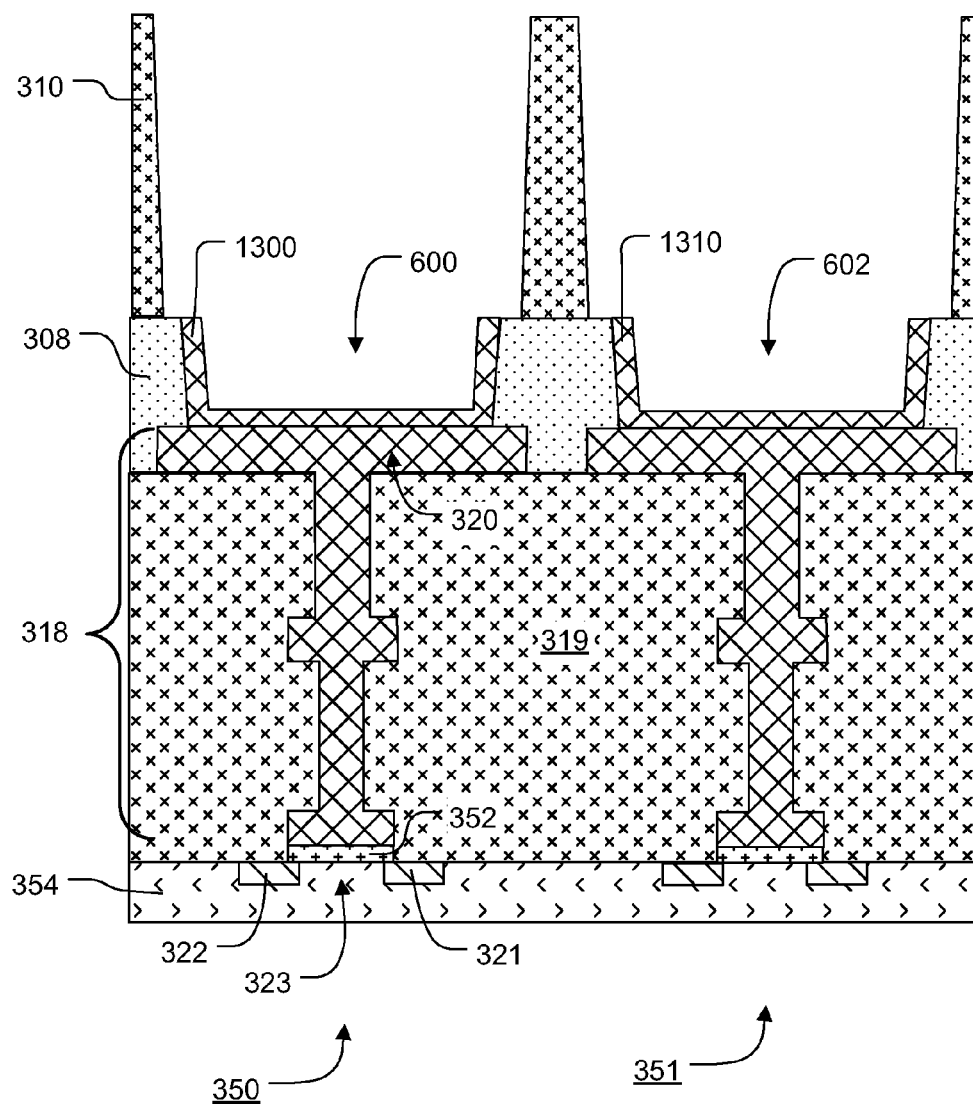


FIG. 14

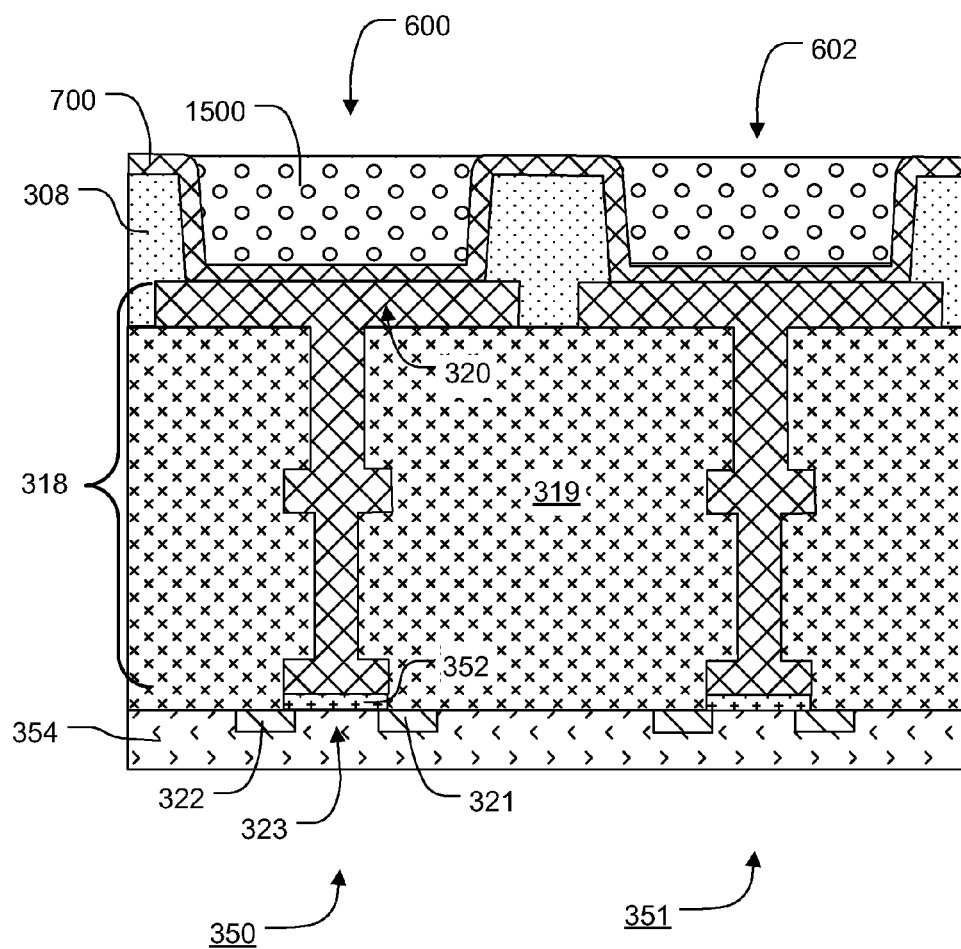


FIG. 15

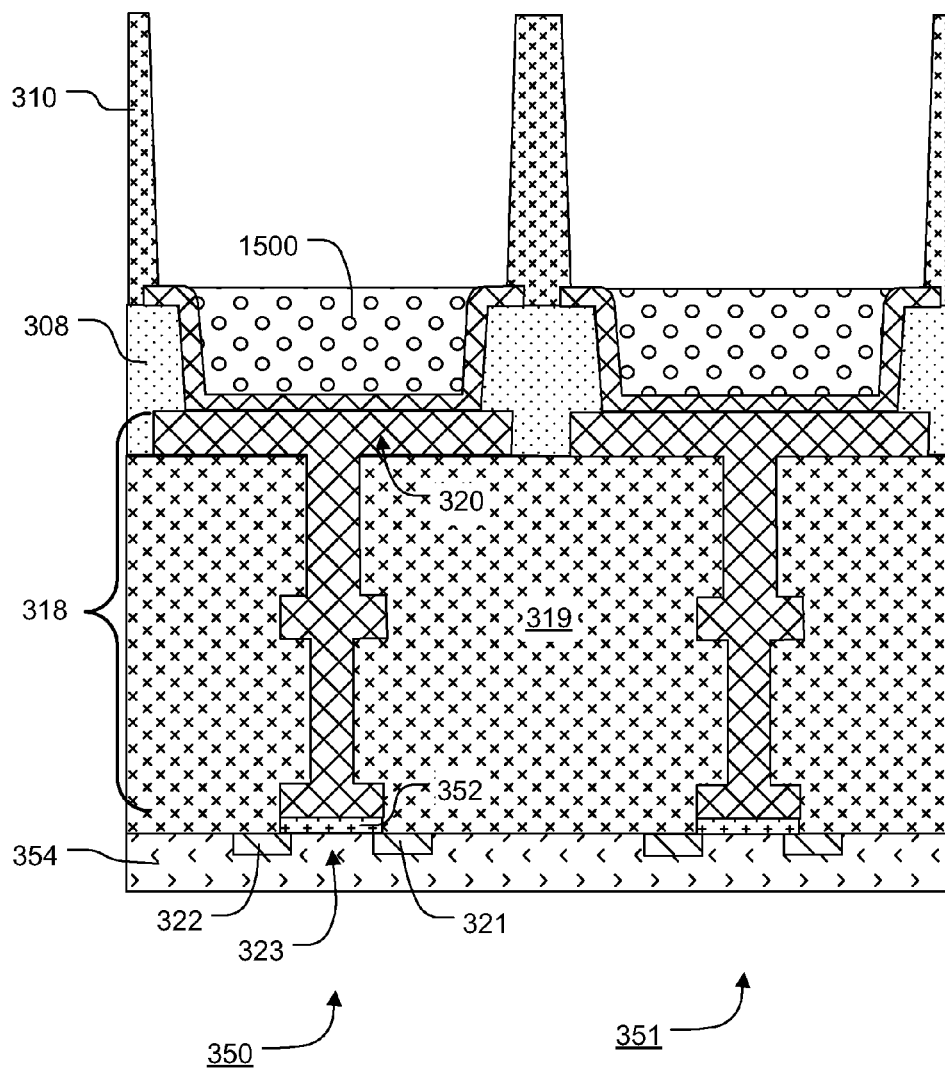


FIG. 16

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CHEMICAL SENSORS WITH CONSISTENT SENSOR SURFACE AREAS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/868,739 filed Aug. 22, 2013 and 61/790,866 filed Mar. 15, 2013, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure relates to sensors for chemical analysis, and to methods for manufacturing such sensors.

BACKGROUND

A variety of types of chemical sensors have been used in the detection of chemical processes. One type is a chemically-sensitive field effect transistor (chemFET). A chemFET includes a source and a drain separated by a channel region, and a chemically sensitive area coupled to the channel region. The operation of the chemFET is based on the modulation of channel conductance, caused by changes in charge at the sensitive area due to a chemical reaction occurring nearby. The modulation of the channel conductance changes the threshold voltage of the chemFET, which can be measured to detect and/or determine characteristics of the chemical reaction. The threshold voltage may for example be measured by applying appropriate bias voltages to the source and drain, and measuring a resulting current flowing through the chemFET. As another example, the threshold voltage may be measured by driving a known current through the chemFET, and measuring a resulting voltage at the source or drain.

An ion-sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET) is a type of chemFET that includes an ion-sensitive layer at the sensitive area. The presence of ions in an analyte solution alters the surface potential at the interface between the ion-sensitive layer and the analyte solution, due to the protonation or deprotonation of surface charge groups caused by the ions present in the analyte solution. The change in surface potential at the sensitive area of the ISFET affects the threshold voltage of the device, which can be measured to indicate the presence and/or concentration of ions within the solution.

Arrays of ISFETs may be used for monitoring chemical reactions, such as DNA sequencing reactions, based on the detection of ions present, generated, or used during the reactions. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,948,015 to Rothberg et al., which is incorporated by reference herein. More generally, large arrays of chemFETs or other types of chemical sensors may be employed to detect and measure static and/or dynamic amounts or concentrations of a variety of analytes (e.g. hydrogen ions, other ions, compounds, etc.) in a variety of processes. The processes may for example be biological or chemical reactions, cell or tissue cultures or monitoring neural activity, nucleic acid sequencing, etc.

An issue that arises in the operation of large scale chemical sensor arrays is the susceptibility of the sensor output signals to noise. Specifically, the noise affects the accuracy of the downstream signal processing used to determine the characteristics of the chemical and/or biological process being detected by the sensors. In addition, chemical sensor performance variation across the array results in undesirable differences in the sensor output signals, which further complicates the downstream signal processing.

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It is therefore desirable to provide devices including low noise chemical sensors, and methods for manufacturing such devices.

SUMMARY

In one embodiment, a chemical sensor is described. The chemical sensor includes a chemically-sensitive field effect transistor including a floating gate conductor having an upper surface. A material defines an opening extending to the upper surface of the floating gate conductor, the material comprising a first dielectric underlying a second dielectric. A conductive element contacts the upper surface of the floating gate conductor and extending a distance along a sidewall of the opening, the distance defined by a thickness of the first dielectric.

In another embodiment, a method for manufacturing a chemical sensor is described. The method includes forming a chemically-sensitive field effect transistor including a floating gate conductor having an upper surface. The method further includes forming a material defining an opening extending to the upper surface of the floating gate conductor, the material comprising a first dielectric underlying a second dielectric. The method further includes forming a conductive element contacting the upper surface of the floating gate conductor and extending a distance along a sidewall of the opening, the distance defined by a thickness of the first dielectric.

Particular aspects of one more embodiments of the subject matter described in this specification are set forth in the drawings and the description below. Other features, aspects, and advantages of the subject matter will become apparent from the description, the drawings, and the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of components of a system for nucleic acid sequencing according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a portion of the integrated circuit device and flow cell according to an exemplary embodiment.

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of two representative chemical sensors and their corresponding reaction regions according to a first embodiment.

FIGS. 4 to 10 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a first embodiment.

FIGS. 11 to 12 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a second embodiment.

FIGS. 13 to 14 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a third embodiment.

FIGS. 15 to 16 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a third embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A chemical detection device is described that includes low noise chemical sensors, such as chemically-sensitive field effect transistors (chemFETs), for detecting chemical reactions within overlying, operationally associated reaction regions.

Reducing the plan or top view area (or footprint) of individual chemical sensors and the overlying reaction regions

allows for higher density devices. However, as the dimensions of the chemical sensors are reduced, Applicants have found that a corresponding reduction in the sensing surface area of the sensors can significantly impact performance.

For example, for chemical sensors having sensing surfaces defined at the bottom of the reaction regions, reducing the plan view dimensions (e.g. the width or diameter) of the reaction regions results in a similar reduction in the sensing surface areas. Applicants have found that as the sensing surface area is reduced to technology limits, fluidic noise due to the random fluctuation of charge on the sensing surface contributes to an increasing proportion of the total variation in sensing surface potential. This can significantly reduce the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the sensor output signal, which affects the accuracy of the downstream signal processing used to determine the characteristics of the chemical and/or biological process being detected by the sensor.

Chemical sensors described herein have sensing surface areas which are not limited to a two-dimensional area at the bottom of the reaction regions. In embodiments described herein, the sensing surface of the chemical sensor includes a generally horizontal portion along the bottom surface of the reaction region, as well as a generally vertical portion extending along a sidewall of an opening containing the reaction region.

The distance that the generally vertical portion extends along the sidewall is defined by the thickness of a dielectric material that forms a lower portion of the opening. The dielectric material can be deposited using a process (e.g. thin film deposition) which results in very small thickness variation across the array. In doing so, the sensor surface areas of the chemical sensors can be very well controlled, resulting in uniform chemical sensor performance across the array and thus simplifying the downstream signal processing.

By extending the sensing surface in the generally vertical direction, the chemical sensor can have a small footprint, while also having a sufficiently large sensing surface area to avoid the noise issues associated with small sensing surfaces. The footprint of a chemical sensor is determined in part by the width (e.g. diameter) of the overlying reaction region and can be made small, allowing for a high density array. In addition, because the sensing surface extends a controlled distance up the sidewall, the sensing surface area can be relatively large. As a result, low noise chemical sensors can be provided in a high density array, such that the characteristics of reactions can be accurately detected.

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of components of a system for nucleic acid sequencing according to an exemplary embodiment. The components include a flow cell **101** on an integrated circuit device **100**, a reference electrode **108**, a plurality of reagents **114** for sequencing, a valve block **116**, a wash solution **110**, a valve **112**, a fluidics controller **118**, lines **120/122/126**, passages **104/109/111**, a waste container **106**, an array controller **124**, and a user interface **128**. The integrated circuit device **100** includes a microwell array **107** overlying a sensor array that includes chemical sensors as described herein. The flow cell **101** includes an inlet **102**, an outlet **103**, and a flow chamber **105** defining a flow path for the reagents **114** over the microwell array **107**.

The reference electrode **108** may be of any suitable type or shape, including a concentric cylinder with a fluid passage or a wire inserted into a lumen of passage **111**. The reagents **114** may be driven through the fluid pathways, valves, and flow cell **101** by pumps, gas pressure, or other suitable methods, and may be discarded into the waste container **106** after exiting the outlet **103** of the flow cell **101**. The fluidics con-

troller **118** may control driving forces for the reagents **114** and the operation of valve **112** and valve block **116** with suitable software.

The microwell array **107** includes reaction regions, also referred to herein as microwells, which are operationally associated with corresponding chemical sensors in the sensor array. For example, each reaction region may be coupled to a chemical sensor suitable for detecting an analyte or reaction property of interest within that reaction region. The microwell array **107** may be integrated in the integrated circuit device **100**, so that the microwell array **107** and the sensor array are part of a single device or chip.

The flow cell **101** may have a variety of configurations for controlling the path and flow rate of reagents **114** over the microwell array **107**. The array controller **124** provides bias voltages and timing and control signals to the integrated circuit device **100** for reading the chemical sensors of the sensor array. The array controller **124** also provides a reference bias voltage to the reference electrode **108** to bias the reagents **114** flowing over the microwell array **107**.

During an experiment, the array controller **124** collects and processes output signals from the chemical sensors of the sensor array through output ports on the integrated circuit device **100** via bus **127**. The array controller **124** may be a computer or other computing means. The array controller **124** may include memory for storage of data and software applications, a processor for accessing data and executing applications, and components that facilitate communication with the various components of the system in FIG. 1.

In the illustrated embodiment, the array controller **124** is external to the integrated circuit device **100**. In some alternative embodiments, some or all of the functions performed by the array controller **124** are carried out by a controller or other data processor on the integrated circuit device **100**.

The values of the output signals from the chemical sensors indicate physical and/or chemical parameters of one or more reactions taking place in the corresponding reaction regions in the microwell array **107**. For example, in an exemplary embodiment, the values of the output signals may be processed using the techniques disclosed in Rearick et al., U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/339,846, filed Dec. 29, 2011, based on U.S. Prov. Pat. Appl. Nos. 61/428,743, filed Dec. 30, 2010, and 61/429,328, filed Jan. 3, 2011, and in Hubbell, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/339,753, filed Dec. 29, 2011, based on U.S. Prov. Pat. Appl. No. 61/428,097, filed Dec. 29, 2010, each of which are incorporated by reference herein.

The user interface **128** may display information about the flow cell **101** and the output signals received from chemical sensors in the sensor array on the integrated circuit device **100**. The user interface **128** may also display instrument settings and controls, and allow a user to enter or set instrument settings and controls.

The fluidics controller **118** may control delivery of the individual reagents **114** to the flow cell **101** and integrated circuit device **100** in a predetermined sequence, for predetermined durations, at predetermined flow rates. The array controller **124** can then collect and analyze the output signals of the chemical sensors indicating chemical reactions occurring in response to the delivery of the reagents **114**.

During the experiment, the system may also monitor and control the temperature of the integrated circuit device **100**, so that reactions take place and measurements are made at a known predetermined temperature.

The system may be configured to let a single fluid or reagent contact the reference electrode **108** throughout an entire multi-step reaction during operation. The valve **112** may be shut to prevent any wash solution **110** from flowing

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into passage 109 as the reagents 114 are flowing. Although the flow of wash solution may be stopped, there may still be uninterrupted fluid and electrical communication between the reference electrode 108, passage 109, and the microwell array 107. The distance between the reference electrode 108 and the junction between passages 109 and 111 may be selected so that little or no amount of the reagents flowing in passage 109 and possibly diffusing into passage 111 reach the reference electrode 108. In an exemplary embodiment, the wash solution 110 may be selected as being in continuous contact with the reference electrode 108, which may be especially useful for multi-step reactions using frequent wash steps.

FIG. 2 illustrates cross-sectional and expanded views of a portion of the integrated circuit device 100 and flow cell 101. The integrated circuit device 100 includes the microwell array 107 of reaction regions operationally associated with sensor array 205. During operation, the flow chamber 105 of the flow cell 101 confines a reagent flow 208 of delivered reagents across open ends of the reaction regions in the microwell array 107. The volume, shape, aspect ratio (such as base width-to-well depth ratio), and other dimensional characteristics of the reaction regions may be selected based on the nature of the reaction taking place, as well as the reagents, byproducts, or labeling techniques (if any) that are employed.

The chemical sensors of the sensor array 205 are responsive to (and generate output signals related to) chemical reactions within associated reaction regions in the microwell array 107 to detect an analyte or reaction property of interest. The chemical sensors of the sensor array 205 may for example be chemically sensitive field-effect transistors (chemFETs), such as ion-sensitive field effect transistors (ISFETs). Examples of chemical sensors and array configurations that may be used in embodiments are described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2010/0300559, No. 2010/0197507, No. 2010/0301398, No. 2010/0300895, No. 2010/0137143, and No. 2009/0026082, and U.S. Pat. No. 7,575,865, each which are incorporated by reference herein.

FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-sectional view of two representative chemical sensors and their corresponding reaction regions according to a first embodiment. In FIG. 3, two chemical sensors 350, 351 are shown, representing a small portion of a sensor array that can include millions of chemical sensors.

Chemical sensor 350 is coupled to corresponding reaction region 301, and chemical sensor 351 is coupled to corresponding reaction region 302. Chemical sensor 350 is representative of the chemical sensors in the sensor array. In the illustrated example, the chemical sensor 350 is a chemically-sensitive field effect transistor (chemFET), more specifically an ion-sensitive field effect transistor (ISFET) in this example.

The chemical sensor 350 includes a floating gate structure 318 having a sensor plate 320 coupled to the reaction region 301 by an electrically conductive element 370. As can be seen in FIG. 3, the sensor plate 320 is the uppermost floating gate conductor in the floating gate structure 318. In the illustrated example, the floating gate structure 318 includes multiple patterned layers of conductive material within layers of dielectric material 319.

The chemical sensor 350 also includes a source region 321 and a drain region 322 within a semiconductor substrate 354. The source region 321 and the drain region 322 comprise doped semiconductor material have a conductivity type different from the conductivity type of the substrate 354. For example, the source region 321 and the drain region 322 may comprise doped P-type semiconductor material, and the substrate may comprise doped N-type semiconductor material.

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Channel region 323 separates the source region 321 and the drain region 322. The floating gate structure 318 overlies the channel region 323, and is separated from the substrate 354 by a gate dielectric 352. The gate dielectric 352 may be for example silicon dioxide. Alternatively, other dielectrics may be used for the gate dielectric 352.

As shown in FIG. 3, the reaction region 301 is within an opening having a sidewall 303 extending through dielectric materials 310, 308 to the upper surface of the sensor plate 320. Each of the dielectric materials 310, 308 may comprise one or more layers of material, such as silicon dioxide or silicon nitride.

The opening includes a lower portion 314 within dielectric material 308 and proximate to the sensor plate 320. The opening also includes an upper portion 315 within the dielectric material 310 and extending from the lower portion 314 to the upper surface of the dielectric material 310. In the illustrated embodiment, the width of the upper portion 315 of the opening is greater than the width of the lower portion 314 of the opening.

The opening may for example have a circular cross-section. Alternatively, the opening may be non-circular. For example, the cross-section may be square, rectangular, hexagonal, or irregularly shaped. The dimensions of the openings, and their pitch, can vary from embodiment to embodiment. In some embodiments, the openings can have a characteristic diameter, defined as the square root of 4 times the plan view cross-sectional area (A) divided by Pi (e.g., $\sqrt{4A/\pi}$), of not greater than 5 micrometers, such as not greater than 3.5 micrometers, not greater than 2.0 micrometers, not greater than 1.6 micrometers, not greater than 1.0 micrometers, not greater than 0.8 micrometers, not greater than 0.6 micrometers, not greater than 0.4 micrometers, not greater than 0.2 micrometers or even not greater than 0.1 micrometers.

The lower portion 314 of the opening includes the electrically conductive element 370 on the sidewall 303 of the dielectric material 308. In the illustrated embodiment, the inner surface 371 of the electrically conductive element 370 defines a lower segment of the reaction region 301. That is, there is no intervening deposited material layer between the inner surface 371 of the electrically conductive element 370 and the reaction region 301 for the chemical sensor 350. As a result of this structure, the inner surface 371 of the electrically conductive element 370 is cup-shaped and acts as the sensing surface for the chemical sensor 350.

The electrically conductive element 370 is a conformal layer of material within the lower portion 314 of the opening, such that the electrically conductive element 370 extends across the upper surface of the sensor plate 320. In the illustrated embodiment, the electrically conductive element 370 protrudes out of the lower portion 314 of the opening and onto the upper surface of the dielectric material 308.

As shown in FIG. 3, the electrically conductive element 370 does not extend into the upper portion 315 of the opening. Instead, the electrically conductive element 370 is spaced away from the upper surface 311 of the dielectric material 310 by the upper portion 315 of the opening. As a result, the inner surface of the dielectric material 310 defines an upper segment of the reaction region 301. The conductive element 370 may for example extend along at least 5% of the sidewall 303, at least 10%, at least 25%, at least 50%, at least 75%, or even at least 85% of the sidewall 303.

The cup-shaped inner surface 371 of the electrically conductive element 370 allows the chemical sensor 350 to have a small plan view area, while also having a sufficiently large surface area to avoid the noise issues associated with small

sensing surfaces. The plan view area of the chemical sensor 350 is determined in part by the width (or diameter) of the reaction region 301 and can be made small, allowing for a high density array. In addition, because the sensing surface extends up the sidewall 303, the sensing surface area depends upon the distance of this extension and the circumference of the reaction region 301, and can be relatively large. As a result, low noise chemical sensors 350, 351 can be provided in a high density array, such that the characteristics of reactions can be accurately detected.

During manufacturing and/or operation of the device, a thin oxide of the material of the electrically conductive element 370 may be grown which acts as a sensing material (e.g. an ion-sensitive sensing material) for the chemical sensor 350. Whether an oxide is formed depends on the conductive material, the manufacturing processes performed, and the conditions under which the device is operated. For example, in one embodiment the electrically conductive element 370 may be titanium nitride, and titanium oxide or titanium oxynitride may be grown on the inner surface 371 of the conductive element 370 during manufacturing and/or during exposure to solutions during use.

In the illustrated example, the electrically conductive element 370 is shown as a single layer of material. More generally, the electrically conductive element 370 may comprise one or more layers of a variety of electrically conductive materials, such as metals or ceramics, depending upon the embodiment. The conductive material can be for example a metallic material or alloy thereof, or can be a ceramic material, or a combination thereof. An exemplary metallic material includes one of aluminum, copper, nickel, titanium, silver, gold, platinum, hafnium, lanthanum, tantalum, tungsten, iridium, zirconium, palladium, or a combination thereof. An exemplary ceramic material includes one of titanium nitride, titanium aluminum nitride, titanium oxynitride, tantalum nitride or a combination thereof.

In some alternative embodiments, an additional conformal sensing material (not shown) is deposited on the conductive element 370 and within the openings. The sensing material may comprise one or more of a variety of different materials to facilitate sensitivity to particular ions. For example, silicon nitride or silicon oxynitride, as well as metal oxides such as silicon oxide, aluminum or tantalum oxides, generally provide sensitivity to hydrogen ions, whereas sensing materials comprising polyvinyl chloride containing valinomycin provide sensitivity to potassium ions. Materials sensitive to other ions such as sodium, silver, iron, bromine, iodine, calcium, and nitrate may also be used, depending upon the embodiment.

In operation, reactants, wash solutions, and other reagents may move in and out of the reaction region 301 by a diffusion mechanism 340. The chemical sensor 350 is responsive to (and generates an output signal related to) the amount of charge 324 proximate to the conductive element 370. The presence of charge 324 in an analyte solution alters the surface potential at the interface between the conductive element 370 and the analyte solution within the reaction region 301. Changes in the charge 324 cause changes in the voltage on the floating gate structure 318, which in turn changes in the threshold voltage of the transistor. This change in threshold voltage can be measured by measuring the current in the channel region 323 between the source region 321 and a drain region 322. As a result, the chemical sensor 350 can be used directly to provide a current-based output signal on an array line connected to the source region 321 or drain region 322, or indirectly with additional circuitry to provide a voltage-based output signal.

Because the charge 324 is more highly concentrated near the bottom of the reaction region 301, the distance that the conductive element 370 extends up the sidewall 303 of the opening is a tradeoff between the amplitude of the desired signal detected in response to the charge 324, and the fluidic noise due to random fluctuation of charge between the conductive element 370 and the analyte solution. Increasing the distance that the conductive element 370 extends up the sidewall 303 increases the fluidic interface area for the chemical sensor 350, which acts to reduce the fluidic noise. However, due to the diffusion of charge 324 out of the reaction region 310, the concentration of charge 324 decreases with distance from the bottom of the reaction region 301. As a result, upper sidewall segments of the conductive element 370 detect portions of the signal from areas having lower charge concentration, which can reduce the overall amplitude of the desired signal detected by the sensor 350. In contrast, decreasing the distance the conductive element 370 extends up the sidewall 303 reduces the sensing surface area and thus increases the fluidic noise, but also increases the overall amplitude of the desired signal detected by the sensor 350.

For a very small sensing surface area, Applicants have found that the fluidic noise changes as a function of the sensing surface area differently than the amplitude of the desired signal. Because the SNR of the sensor output signal is the ratio of these two quantities, there is an optimal distance the conductive element 370 extends along the sidewall 303 at which SNR is maximum.

The optimal distance can vary from embodiment to embodiment depending on the material characteristics of the conductive element 370 and the dielectric material 310, the volume, shape, aspect ratio (such as base width-to-well depth ratio), and other dimensional characteristics of the reaction regions, the nature of the reaction taking place, as well as the reagents, byproducts, or labeling techniques (if any) that are employed. The optimal distance may for example be determined empirically.

As described in more detail below with respect to FIGS. 4 to 9, the distance that the conductive element 370 extends along the sidewall 303 is defined by the thickness 309 of the dielectric material 308 forming the lower portion 314 of the opening. The dielectric material 308 can be deposited using a process (e.g. thin film deposition) which results in very small variation in the thickness 309 across the array. In doing so, the sensor surface areas of the chemical sensors can be very well controlled, resulting in uniform chemical sensor performance across the array and simplifying the downstream signal processing.

In an embodiment, reactions carried out in the reaction region 301 can be analytical reactions to identify or determine characteristics or properties of an analyte of interest. Such reactions can generate directly or indirectly byproducts that affect the amount of charge adjacent to the electrically conductive element 370. If such byproducts are produced in small amounts or rapidly decay or react with other constituents, multiple copies of the same analyte may be analyzed in the reaction region 301 at the same time in order to increase the output signal generated. In an embodiment, multiple copies of an analyte may be attached to a solid phase support 312, either before or after deposition into the reaction region 301. The solid phase support 312 may be microparticles, nanoparticles, beads, solid or porous gels, or the like. For simplicity and ease of explanation, solid phase support 312 is also referred herein as a particle. For a nucleic acid analyte, multiple, connected copies may be made by rolling circle amplification (RCA), exponential RCA, Recombinase Polymerase Amplification (RPA), Polymerase Chain Reaction amplifica-

tion (PCR), emulsion PCR amplification, or like techniques, to produce an amplicon without the need of a solid support.

In various exemplary embodiments, the methods, systems, and computer readable media described herein may advantageously be used to process and/or analyze data and signals obtained from electronic or charged-based nucleic acid sequencing. In electronic or charged-based sequencing (such as, pH-based sequencing), a nucleotide incorporation event may be determined by detecting ions (e.g., hydrogen ions) that are generated as natural by-products of polymerase-catalyzed nucleotide extension reactions. This may be used to sequence a sample or template nucleic acid, which may be a fragment of a nucleic acid sequence of interest, for example, and which may be directly or indirectly attached as a clonal population to a solid support, such as a particle, microparticle, bead, etc. The sample or template nucleic acid may be operably associated to a primer and polymerase and may be subjected to repeated cycles or “flows” of deoxynucleoside triphosphate (“dNTP”) addition (which may be referred to herein as “nucleotide flows” from which nucleotide incorporations may result) and washing. The primer may be annealed to the sample or template so that the primer’s 3’ end can be extended by a polymerase whenever dNTPs complementary to the next base in the template are added. Then, based on the known sequence of nucleotide flows and on measured output signals of the chemical sensors indicative of ion concentration during each nucleotide flow, the identity of the type, sequence and number of nucleotide(s) associated with a sample nucleic acid present in a reaction region coupled to a chemical sensor can be determined.

FIGS. 4 to 10 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a first embodiment.

FIG. 4 illustrates a structure 400 formed in a first stage. The structure 400 includes the floating gate structures (e.g. floating gate structure 318) for the chemical sensors 350, 351.

The structure 400 can be formed by depositing a layer of gate dielectric material on the semiconductor substrate 354, and depositing a layer of polysilicon (or other electrically conductive material) on the layer of gate dielectric material. The layer of polysilicon and the layer gate dielectric material can then be etched using an etch mask to form the gate dielectric elements (e.g. gate dielectric 352) and the lowermost conductive material element of the floating gate structures. Following formation of an ion-implantation mask, ion implantation can then be performed to form the source and drain regions (e.g. source region 321 and a drain region 322) of the chemical sensors.

A first layer of the dielectric material 319 can then be deposited over the lowermost conductive material elements. Conductive plugs can then be formed within vias etched in the first layer of dielectric material 319 to contact the lowermost conductive material elements of the floating gate structures. A layer of conductive material can then be deposited on the first layer of the dielectric material 319 and patterned to form second conductive material elements electrically connected to the conductive plugs. This process can then be repeated multiple times to form the completed floating gate structure 318 shown in FIG. 4. Alternatively, other and/or additional techniques may be performed to form the structure.

Forming the structure 400 in FIG. 4 can also include forming additional elements such as array lines (e.g. row lines, column lines, etc.) for accessing the chemical sensors, additional doped regions in the substrate 354, and other circuitry (e.g. select switches, access circuitry, bias circuitry etc.) used to operate the chemical sensors, depending upon the device and array configuration in which the chemical sensors

described herein are implemented. In some embodiments, the elements of the structure may for example be manufactured using techniques described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2010/0300559, No. 2010/0197507, No. 2010/0301398, No. 2010/0300895, No. 2010/0137143, and No. 2009/0026082, and U.S. Pat. No. 7,575,865, which were incorporated by reference above.

Next, dielectric material 308 having thickness 309 is deposited on the structure 400 illustrated in FIG. 4, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 5. The dielectric material 308 comprises one or more dielectric layers of dielectric. The dielectric material 308 may be deposited using a process which results in very small variation in the thickness 309 across the array. For example, the dielectric material 308 may comprise silicon oxide and be deposited using high density plasma (HDP) deposition.

Next, the dielectric material 308 of the structure in FIG. 5 is etched to form cavities 600, 602 extending to the upper surfaces of the floating gate structures of the chemical sensors 350, 351, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 6.

The cavities 600, 602 may for example be formed by using a lithographic process to pattern a layer of photoresist on the dielectric material 308 to define the locations of the cavities 600, 602, and then anisotropically etching the dielectric material 308 using the patterned photoresist as an etch mask. The anisotropic etching of the dielectric material 308 may for example be a dry etch process, such as a fluorine based Reactive Ion Etching (RIE) process.

Next, a conformal layer of conductive material 700 is deposited on the structure illustrated in FIG. 6, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 7. The conductive material 700 comprises one or more layers of electrically conductive material. For example, the conductive material 700 may be a layer of titanium nitride, or a layer of titanium. Alternatively, other and/or additional conductive materials may be used, such as those described above with reference to the conductive element 370. In addition, more than one layer of conductive material may be deposited.

The conductive material 700 may be deposited using various techniques, such as sputtering, reactive sputtering, atomic layer deposition (ALD), low pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD), plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), etc.

Next, the conductive material 700 is etched to form the conductive elements 370, 800, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 8. In the illustrated embodiment, the conductive elements 370, 800 protrude out of the cavities 600, 602, and onto the upper surface of the dielectric material 308.

The conductive elements 370, 800 may be formed for example by first forming mask elements within the cavities 600, 602. The mask elements can have widths greater than that of the cavities 600, 602, such that the mask elements extend over a portion of the upper surface of the dielectric material 308. The mask elements may for example be formed by patterning a layer of photoresist using a lithographic process. Alternatively, other materials and processes may be used to form the mask elements.

The conductive material 700 can then be etched using the mask elements as an etch mask. The etching removes exposed conductive material 700 from the upper surface of the dielectric material 308 and leave remaining material forming the conductive elements 370, 800. The mask elements can then be removed using for example a photoresist stripping process.

Next, dielectric material 310 is formed on the structure illustrated in FIG. 8, resulting in the structure illustrated in

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FIG. 9. The dielectric material **310** may comprise one or more layers of deposited dielectric material, such as silicon dioxide or silicon nitride.

Next, dielectric material **310** is etched to form openings defining reaction regions **301**, **302** extending to the conductive elements **370**, **800**, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 10.

FIGS. 11 to 12 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a second embodiment.

FIG. 11 illustrates a first stage of forming a hard mask material layer **1100** on the dielectric material **310** of the structure of FIG. 10. The hard mask material layer **1100** may comprise material different than that of dielectric material **310**. For example, the hard mask material layer **1100** and the dielectric material **310** may comprise materials that can be selectively etched relative to one another. For example, the hard mask material layer **1100** may comprise silicon nitride, and the dielectric material **310** may comprise silicon dioxide.

Next, the hard mask material layer **1100** can be etched to form hard mask material elements **1102**, **1104**, **1106** on the dielectric material **310**. The dielectric material **310** can then be etched using the hard mask material elements **1102**, **1104**, **1106** as an etch mask to form openings defining reaction regions **301**, **302** extending to the conductive elements **370**, **800**, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 12.

FIGS. 13 to 14 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a third embodiment.

FIG. 13 illustrates a first stage of performing a planarization process to remove the conductive material **700** from the top surface of the dielectric **308** of the structure of FIG. 10. In contrast with the etch process of FIG. 8, the planarization process of FIG. 13 forms conductive elements **1300**, **1310** that extend to the upper surface of the dielectric **308**. That is, the planarization process completely removes the conductive material **700** from the top surface of the dielectric **308**, and leaves remaining conductive material within the cavities **600**, **602** to form the conductive elements **1300**, **1310**. The planarization process may for example be chemical mechanical polishing (CMP).

Next, dielectric material **310** is formed on the structure illustrated in FIG. 13. The dielectric material **310** is then etched form openings defining reaction regions **301**, **302** extending to the conductive elements **1300**, **1310**, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 14.

FIGS. 15 to 16 illustrate stages in a manufacturing process for forming an array of chemical sensors and corresponding reaction regions according to a fourth embodiment.

FIG. 15 illustrates a first stage of filling the cavities **600**, **602** of the structure illustrated in FIG. 7 with sacrificial material **1500**. The filling of the cavities **600**, **602** can be performed by depositing the sacrificial material **1500** on the structure illustrated in FIG. 7, and performing a planarization process to expose the conductive material **700** that extends between the cavities **600**, **602**.

At least a portion of the conductive material **700** between adjacent cavities **600**, **602** is then etched to form the conductive elements **370**, **800**. The conductive material **700** can be etched using the techniques described above with reference to FIG. 8. The etching does not remove the sacrificial material **1500** within the cavities **600**, **602**. As a result, the sacrificial material acts as a protect mask for the conductive elements **370**, **800**.

The dielectric material **310** is then deposited and etched to form upper portions of the openings extending to the sacrificial material **1500**, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG.

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16. The dielectric material **310** and the sacrificial material may each comprise material that can be selective etched relatively to one another. In such a case, the sacrificial material **1500** acts as an etch stop during etching of the dielectric material **310**.

A second etch process can then be performed to selectively remove the sacrificial material **1500** and expose the conductive elements **370**, **800**, resulting in the structure illustrated in FIG. 10. The second etch process may for example be a wet etch process that removes the sacrificial material without significantly etching the dielectric material or the conductive elements **370**, **800**.

While the present invention is disclosed by reference to the preferred embodiments and examples detailed above, it is to be understood that these examples are intended in an illustrative rather than in a limiting sense. It is contemplated that modifications and combinations will readily occur to those skilled in the art, which modifications and combinations will be within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A chemical sensor comprising:

- a chemically-sensitive field effect transistor including a floating gate conductor having an upper surface;
- a material defining an opening extending to the upper surface of the floating gate conductor, the material comprising a first dielectric underlying a second dielectric; and
- a conductive element contacting the upper surface of the floating gate conductor and extending a distance along a sidewall of the opening, the distance defined by a thickness of the first dielectric.

2. The chemical sensor of claim 1, wherein the opening includes a lower portion within the first dielectric, and an upper portion within the second dielectric.

3. The chemical sensor of claim 2, wherein a width of the lower portion of the opening is less than a width of the upper portion, such that the conductive element extends over an upper surface of the first dielectric.

4. The chemical sensor of claim 2, wherein the upper portion is defined by an inner surface of the second dielectric.

5. The chemical sensor of claim 1, wherein the conductive element extends to an upper surface of the first dielectric.

6. The chemical sensor of claim 1, wherein the conductive element includes an inner surface defining a lower portion of a reaction region for the chemical sensor, and the second dielectric includes an inner surface defining an upper portion of the opening.

7. The chemical sensor of claim 1, wherein the conductive element extends across the upper surface of the floating gate conductor to define a bottom surface of a reaction region for the chemical sensor.

8. The chemical sensor of claim 1, wherein the conductive element comprises an electrically conductive material, and an inner surface of the conductive element includes an oxide of the electrically conductive material.

9. The chemical sensor of claim 1, wherein a sensing surface of the chemical sensor includes an inner surface of the conductive element.

10. The chemical sensor of claim 1, wherein the chemically-sensitive field effect transistor generates a sensor signal in response to a chemical reaction occurring proximate to the conductive element.

11. A method for manufacturing a chemical sensor, the method comprising:

- forming a chemically-sensitive field effect transistor including a floating gate conductor having an upper surface;

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forming a material defining an opening extending to the upper surface of the floating gate conductor, the material comprising a first dielectric underlying a second dielectric; and

forming a conductive element contacting the upper surface of the floating gate conductor and extending a distance along a sidewall of the opening, the distance defined by a thickness of the first dielectric, wherein forming the material and forming the conductive element include:

forming the first dielectric on the floating gate conductor, the first dielectric defining a cavity extending to the upper surface of the floating gate conductor;

forming the conductive element within the cavity;

forming the second dielectric on the conductive element; and

etching the second dielectric to expose the conductive element.

12. The method of claim **11**, wherein forming the conductive element within the cavity comprises:

depositing a conductive material within the cavity and on an upper surface of the first dielectric; and

removing at least a portion of the conductive material from the upper surface of the first dielectric.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein removing at least the portion of the conductive material comprises performing a planarization process to expose the upper surface of the first dielectric.

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14. The method of claim **11**, further comprising forming a hard mask on the second dielectric, and wherein etching the second dielectric comprises using the hard mask as an etch mask.

15. The method of claim **11**, wherein the opening includes a lower portion within the first dielectric, and an upper portion within the second dielectric.

16. The method of claim **15**, wherein a width of the lower portion of the opening is less than a width of the upper portion, such that the conductive element extends over an upper surface of the first dielectric.

17. The method of claim **15**, wherein the upper portion is defined by an inner surface of the second dielectric.

18. The method of claim **11**, wherein the conductive element includes an inner surface defining a lower portion of a reaction region for the chemical sensor, and the second dielectric includes an inner surface defining an upper portion of the opening.

19. The method of claim **11**, wherein the conductive element extends across the upper surface of the floating gate conductor to define a bottom surface of a reaction region for the chemical sensor.

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